Freeform Search

Database:
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JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
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Term:
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l3 and (google or yahoo)
```

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

[Search] [Clear] [Interrupt]

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, July 18, 2006 <u>Printable Copy</u> <u>Create Case</u>

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
<u>L5</u>	l3 and (google or yahoo)	25	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and search and document near6 web adj3 sit$3	8	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and web adj4 sit$3	53	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and web adj4 pag$3	72	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	markup near8 keyword and web	94	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit   Previous Doc   Next Doc   Go to Doc#
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      L5: Entry 6 of 25   File: PGPB   Mar 3, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050050166
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050050166 A1

TITLE: Interactive web book system

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 3, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Reynolds, Brian	Hopewell	MA	JM
Goldhor, Richard Scott	Belmont		US

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
FAMILY SYSTEMS, LTD.				03

APPL-NO: 10/783711   [PALM]
DATE FILED: February 20, 2004

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 10/783711 is a continuation-of US application 10/145979, filed May 13,
2002, US Patent No. 6721788
Application 10/145979 is a continuation-of US application 09/329142, filed June 9,
1999, US Patent No. 6411993
Application 09/329142 is a continuation-of US application 08/735727, filed October
23, 1996, US Patent No. 6052717

INT-CL-PUBLISHED: [07] G06 F 15/16

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 709/218
US-CL-CURRENT: 709/218

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 4

ABSTRACT:

An interactive Web book ("ibook") system is provided that allows material to be
contributed to the World Wide Web. An ibook is a self-extending, self-sustaining
information-redistributing Web robot, which is resident on a data network such as
the Internet or an intranet. Users may enroll with an ibook as viewers or
contributors. Viewers may view ibook material, such as text or multimedia content.
Contributors may contribute original material to the ibook or may create
derivations of existing ibook material. Attribution information that identifies the
source of material in a derivation is automatically generated. Information
concerning the derivation of each work and its characteristics can be used to help

the user navigate through ibook material. The ibook system keeps track of how often users access each work within an ibook. Contributors may be automatically rewarded (e.g., by a monetary distribution) based on the extent to which their contributed material is viewed by the users.

[0001] This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/145,979, filed May 13, 2002, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/329,142, filed Jun. 9, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,411,993, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/735,727, filed Oct. 23, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,052,717.

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L5: Entry 6 of 25   File: PGPB   Mar 3, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050050166 A1
TITLE: Interactive web book system

Abstract Paragraph:
An interactive Web book ("ibook") system is provided that allows material to be
contributed to the World Wide Web. An ibook is a self-extending, self-sustaining
information-redistributing Web robot, which is resident on a data network such as
the Internet or an intranet. Users may enroll with an ibook as viewers or
contributors. Viewers may view ibook material, such as text or multimedia content.
Contributors may contribute original material to the ibook or may create
derivations of existing ibook material. Attribution information that identifies the
source of material in a derivation is automatically generated. Information
concerning the derivation of each work and its characteristics can be used to help
the user navigate through ibook material. The ibook system keeps track of how often
users access each work within an ibook. Contributors may be automatically rewarded
(e.g., by a monetary distribution) based on the extent to which their contributed
material is viewed by the users.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0002] This invention relates to the Internet, and more particularly, to techniques
for creating and viewing material on the World Wide Web in the form of an
interactive Web book.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0003] The World Wide Web has made the Internet accessible to a broad range of
people. One can search the Web and view a large amount of material using a Web
browser. However, there is no satisfactory framework within the Web to encourage
contributions of new material while rewarding contributors for their efforts. As a
result, many people who might make meaningful contributions of entertaining or
educational material to the World Wide Web do not make such contributions.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0004] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a way in which
to facilitate the contribution of material using a data network such as the World
Wide Web and to compensate the contributors of such material.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0005] This and other objects of the invention are accomplished in accordance with
the principles of the present invention by providing an interactive Web book
("ibook") system. An ibook is a self-extending, self-sustaining information-
redistributing Web robot, which is resident on a data network such as the Internet
or an intranet. Material in an ibook is preferably organized in the form of Web
pages. Material may be in text, two-dimensional, three-dimensional or n-dimensional
graphics, animation, audio, video, source or executable code, or any type of
multimedia format. Within each Web page, material may be organized in passages.
Passages can be of any suitable size, such as a paragraph for textual material, or
a video or audio clip of a certain length for multimedia material.

Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph:
[0012] FIG. 1 is a system diagram showing interactive Web book servers and

interactive <u>Web</u> book clients interconnected by a data network.

<u>Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph</u>:
[0013] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the content of an illustrative interactive <u>Web</u> book.

<u>Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph</u>:
[0014] FIG. 3 is a detailed diagram of an interactive <u>Web</u> book server and an interactive <u>Web</u> book client interconnected by a data network.

<u>Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph</u>:
[0017] FIG. 6 is a diagram of an interactive <u>Web</u> book authoring tool.

<u>Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph</u>:
[0018] FIG. 7 is a detailed diagram of the structure of an interactive <u>Web</u> book.

<u>Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph</u>:
[0019] FIG. 8 is a diagram of an interactive <u>Web</u> book navigation tool.

<u>Detail Description Paragraph</u>:
[0026] An interactive <u>Web</u> book ("ibook") system 20 is shown in FIG. 1. <u>Web</u> server computers that support one or more ibooks are called ibook servers. Ibook servers 22 and 24 are interconnected with ibook client computers 26, 28, 30, and 32 via data network 34. Also connected to data network 34 is search engine server 36. Data network 34 is preferably a packet-based data network such as the Internet or an intranet (i.e., a local area network (LAN) or wide area network (WAN) using Internet protocols). Communication paths 38 are modem lines or LAN or WAN network connections.

<u>Detail Description Paragraph</u>:
[0028] Ibooks may initially be supported by a sponsor who sets up an ibook on an ibook server and who may, for example, advertise that ibook's presence and chosen theme by arranging to have suitable information regarding the ibook included in <u>Web</u> index 40. One way in which to set up an ibook is to replicate the structure and possibly the contents of an existing ibook. For example, a sponsor at ibook server 24 might replicate ibook A from the ibook server 22 of a parent organization thereby creating ibook A' at ibook server 24.

<u>Detail Description Paragraph</u>:
[0031] Contributed material is preferably stored in the form of ibook <u>web pages</u> 42, as shown in FIG. 2. An important aspect of any ibook is that it allows derivations of contributed material to be created by adding additional <u>Web pages</u>. The ibook system supports derivations that are alternate versions of existing works. For example, if contributor Smith writes several chapters of a book, contributor Jones may modify a chapter to create his own alternate version of that chapter. An association between the original and alternate versions of this material is preferably automatically made by the ibook system. The association is indicated by forming derivation link 44 and attribution link 45.

<u>Detail Description Paragraph</u>:
[0032] If contributor Brown creates alternate versions of the material of contributors Smith and Jones, derivation links 46, 48, and 50 and attribution links 47, 49, and 51 are formed. Derivation and attribution links are used by the system when navigating through ibook <u>Web pages</u> 42. For example, when a viewer wishes to view a given portion of an ibook, derivation links 46, 48, and 50 may be used to present the viewer with the option of viewing the alternate versions of the material as well as the original version. Likewise, attribution links 47, 49, and 51 may be used to present the viewer with the option of viewing the original version of an alternate version.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0042] FIG. 3 is a more detailed view of the system of FIG. 1. In ibook system 52, ibook servers 54 and 56 are interconnected with ibook clients 58 and 60 via data network 62. Ibook servers 54 and 56 are preferably computers or clusters of computers sufficiently powerful to handle Web traffic from numerous clients. If desired, the functions of servers 54 and 56 may be divided among several servers, which may be geographically remote from each other. For example, the database functions of server 54 could be provided by a database server connected to server 54 directly or through data network 62. Ibook clients 58 and 60 may be personal computers. At times, clients 58 may store ibook material and may perform server-like functions. Data network 62 is preferably a packet-based data network such as the Internet or an intranet.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0044] Client plug-ins 80 are downloadable executable program modules that can be run on client 60 in conjunction with Web browser 82 to add additional capabilities to Web browser 82. Web browser 82 is preferably a standard Web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. Downloading of client plug-ins 80 can be accomplished using standard techniques, such as the standard Internet file transfer protocol (FTP). When client plug-ins 80 are downloaded onto client 60, they form tools 84, 86, 88, and 90. Web browser 82 also controls local access database 92, which may be used to store information regarding the amount of time a user (i.e., a viewer or a viewing contributor) spends viewing a particular portion of an ibook. Currently downloaded Web pages 94 are downloaded from ibook Web pages database 76.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0047] Enrollment is preferably automated and on-line. At ibook client 60, the functions necessary to support enrollment are provided by ibook enrollment tool 88 and web browser 82. At ibook server 56, enrollment functions are provided by ibook server application 64. Ibook server application 64 downloads enrollment tool 88 to ibook client 60, and stores enrollment information in the ibook server databases. Ibook server application stores viewer enrollment information in viewer database 66 and contributor enrollment information in contributor database 68.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0056] The structure of the content of an illustrative ibook is shown in detail in FIG. 7. The material contributed to an ibook is contained in one or more Web pages. The content of the ibook Web pages is preferably stored in ibook Web pages database 76 (FIG. 3). Ibook Web pages 138 may contain both static Web pages and Web pages with content that changes dynamically whenever referenced. Web pages 138 include welcome message page 140 to introduce a user to the ibook. If desired, welcome message page 140 can include summary information concerning the content of ibook web pages 138. For example, welcome message page 140 can include information regarding the authors who have contributed material, the dates on which material was contributed, the sponsor's description of the theme of the ibook, the specific subject matter contained in the ibook, the media used, etc. Welcome page 140 preferably includes hypertext links to viewer, contributor, and sponsor enrollment pages. It is not possible to proceed past welcome page 140 without enrolling with the ibook. After viewing welcome message page 140 and completing an appropriate enrollment process, users can view, add, or create derivative material using authoring tool 86 (FIGS. 3 and 6).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0057] In FIG. 7, ibook Web pages 142, 144, 146 were contributed by contributor Smith, ibook Web page 148 was contributed by contributor Jones, and ibook Web page 150 was contributed by contributor Brown. Contributor Smith was the first contributor, and his pages were added as original material. Contributor Jones added material that was based on some of the material contributed by contributor Smith. Contributor Brown added material that was based on material contributed by Smith

and material contributed by Jones.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0058] Web pages 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150 are preferably organized in the form
of one or more passages 152. For example, ibook Web page 142 contains passages 1,
2, and 3 and ibook Web page 150 contains passages 4c and 6c. The amount and type of
material contained in a passage may depend on the type of media used. If an ibook
contains only text, passages 152 may be paragraphs. Alternatively, passages 152 may
be characters, words, sentences, paragraphs, sections, or chapters. If an ibook
contains multimedia material, passages 152 can be graphic images, animation
sequences, portions of a sound track, still video images, or video clips. If an
ibook contains executable material, passages 152 can be modules of code.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0063] Sequence links 162, 164, and 166 are hypertext links that link welcome
message page 140 and ibook pages 142, 144, and 146. Sequence links 162, 164 and 166
were created by authoring tool 86 when contributor Smith created ibook Web pages
142, 144, and 146. Sequence link 168 was created by contributor Brown using linking
tool 134 (FIG. 6). The creation of sequence links such as sequence link 168 is at
the discretion of the contributor.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0064] Derivation links 170, 172, 174, and 176 are another type of link that is
formed in connection with ibook web pages 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150. Derivation
links 170, 172, 174, and 176 preferably point in the opposite direction of
attribution links 154, 156, 158, and 160. Whenever a derivation is formed of an
existing passage, a derivation link is formed that indicates that the derived
passage has been formed.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0068] In addition, during the creation of passages 152 authoring tool 86 and ibook
server application 64 cause information to be stored in passage database 74 that
identifies which Web page 138 contains each passage 152. Information regarding the
content of passages 152 ("passage characteristics") is preferably also stored
during passage creation. Passage characteristics include the identity of the
passage's contributor (which may be stored in contributor database 68), the media
(e.g., text, audio, video), the time and date of passage creation, the language of
the passage, the interpreter for the passage if the passage is executable code, and
the subject matter of the passage. Some of these passage characteristics can be
determined automatically by ibook system 52. For example, the identity of the
contributor can be determined from the ID number of the contributor. Other passage
characteristics might be more easily entered by the contributor, such as the
language of the material in the passage. Regardless of how the passage
characteristics are entered into system 52, these characteristics are preferably
stored in passage database 74 and are used during navigation through the ibook.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0069] An illustrative ibook navigation tool 84 is shown in FIG. 8. In FIG. 8,
passages 152 are illustrated as paragraphs of text 178. In a multimedia
environment, passages 152 would be multimedia segments presented on a computer
monitor as video accompanied by sound. When passages 152 are executable modules,
navigation tool 84 presents the passages by downloading and executing the passages.
Style buttons 180 allow a user to select a desired format for the presentation of
information on client 60. Each style is controlled by an ibook passage (e.g., a
Java program) which implements that style. Suitable styles include a Microsoft
Windows 3.1 format with a title bar at the top of the screen or a photorealistic
style, in which navigation controls are displayed in a realistic manner (e.g., as a
desk containing a file drawer, etc.). Window size buttons 182 allow the user to
adjust the size of the window containing ibook navigation tool 84 when Web browser
82 is operating in a windows-type environment. Magnification buttons 184 allow the

user to adjust the magnification of the contents of the display window.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0070] Cursor keys 186 move cursor 188 up, down, left, or right within a passage
152 on a given ibook Web page 138. If desired, inner portion 190 of cursor keys 186
can be used to provide slow cursor movement. Whenever a user moves cursor 188 into
a passage that has an associated derivation or original, the user may be alerted.
For example, bar 191 may be provided in parallel with passage 178b to indicate that
a derivation or original exists for that passage, which the user may wish to view.
Navigation tool 84 determines when to display bars such as bar 191 based on the
derivation information (i.e., derivation links 170, 172, 174, 176 and derivation
type information) and attribution information stored in passage database 74.
Derivation traverse buttons 192 preferably light up when cursor 188 enters a
passage (such as passage 178b) that has an associated derivation or original.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0072] Back and forward buttons 194 allow a user to navigate along a browsing trail
through Web pages 138 that has been defined by the user or a contributor who has
previously navigated through the material using scroll buttons 186 and derivation
traverse buttons 192. Volume buttons 193 control the sound volume in multimedia
material. Multiple volume control buttons are preferably provided to control the
mix when playing audio tracks in parallel.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0075] As a user views passages 152, ibook server application 64 preferably stores
information concerning which passages have been accessed in access database 70. Web
browser 82 and ibook navigation tool 84 are also involved in keeping track of the
length of time a user views each passage. This information is used to reward the
contributors whose material is viewed. In addition, the contributors whose material
was used to form the basis of the viewed work are rewarded. Contributors may
therefore be compensated, even if their work is not accessed and viewed directly by
the user. For example, if Smith contributes a book and Jones writes an alternate
chapter, both Jones and Smith may be rewarded when the alternate chapter is viewed.
The process of rewarding contributors may be substantially automatic and may be
administered by ibook server 24 of the current ibook sponsor or may be administered
by ibook server 22 at the ibook parent organization.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0076] As the user navigates through an ibook using navigation tool 84, navigation
tool 84 transmits certain access information to server 56, making requests to view
material. The steps involved in processing and storing the access information are
shown in FIG. 9. At step 198, the user at client 60 determines which passage is to
be viewed, for example, by using the various buttons provided by navigation tool 84
(FIG. 8). Navigation tool 84 preferably generates a request to view a desired
passage and transmits this request to server 56 at step 200. Server application 64
at server 56 receives the request and locates the requested passage in ibook Web
pages database 76 at step 202. At step 204, server 56 records information about the
access request, such as a time and date entry identifying when the requested access
took place. Server 56 transmits the requested passage to client 60 at step 206.
Client 60 displays the passage and may make a time and date entry in local access
database 92 at step 208. If time and date entries are made in local access database
92, this information is periodically made available to server 56 for storage in
access database 70. At step 210, the user completes viewing of the passage and at
step 212, client 60 transmits information indicating that viewing is complete to
server 56. At step 214, server 56 records access information in access database 70
that indicates when the viewing of the passage was completed, e.g., by making a
time and date entry.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0077] As defined herein, the term "access information" includes information such

as a passage identifier, time and date entries, and information indicating the nature of the transmission from client 60 to server 56. The passage identifier is preferably a universal resource locator (URL) for the passage requested from the ibook Web pages database 76. The information indicating the nature of the transmission indicates whether the transmission from client 60 to server 56 is a request for the display of a passage (shown by arrow 216) or is a transmission indicating that the user has completed viewing the passage (shown by arrow 218).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0079] Automatic revenue distribution may be performed by ibook demons 78 that implement the processes shown in FIGS. 11 and 12. FIG. 11 shows a process for collating passage information from access database 70. The steps shown in FIG. 11 are performed for each passage in ibook Web pages database 76. At step 228, access database 70 is scanned for records containing access information pertaining to the passage. At step 230, server 56 uses these records to update passage database 74 to reflect the amount that the passage has been directly accessed by a viewer (e.g., using navigation tool 84, as shown in FIG. 9). The "amount" that the passage has been accessed can be determined based on the cumulative access time for that passage and/or the number of "hits" the passage has received (as determined from the access information in the access database). When a contributor's material is directly accessed by the user, the material is being directly used and the contributor is rewarded based on the amount of that access.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0086] At step 264, the sponsor decides whether content of the parent ibook (e.g., in the form of text or multimedia information stored in ibook Web pages database 76 and linking information stored in passage database 74) should be replicated from the parent server onto the child server. The selected ibook Web pages and associated linking information are replicated from the parent server to the child server at step 266. The child ibook databases are updated at step 268. Information concerning the replication process is stored in offspring database 72. Replication terminates at step 270. The content of multiple ibook parents can be merged into a single child ibook by repeating the process of FIG. 13.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0088] In order to ensure that the presence of an ibook is known to those who would be interested in contributing to or viewing the content of the ibook, ibooks preferably support various functions for advertizing their presence to popular search engine databases. Suitable search engines to which the ibook can advertize its presence include Yahoo, Alta Vista, and Lycos. One suitable way in which to advertise the presence of an ibook is for ibook server application 56 (FIG. 3) to send suitably formatted e-mail messages to the Web site manager at the Web site address associated with the various search engines. As shown in FIG. 1, search engine server 36 contains Web index 40. Ibook server application 64 or an ibook demon 78 may automatically extract hypertext markup language (HTML) keyword information from the ibook Web pages stored in ibook Web pages database 76 and/or the passage characteristics for these Web pages stored in ibook passage database 74 and submit this information for inclusion in Web index 40. Ibook authoring tool 84 preferably also presents the contributor with queries for keywords during the authoring process. This keyword information can also be submitted for inclusion in Web index 40.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0093] Server 278 maintains sufficient information concerning original passages 276 and 290 to allow passages 276 and 290 to be copied to server 278 or any suitable location upon request. For example, server 278 may contain the URLs of passages 276 and 290 in ibook databases such as passage database 74 and ibook Web pages database 76. If desired, the URLs of passages 276 and 290 can be used by navigation tool 84 and authoring tool 86 to play back the high-fidelity versions of tracks A and B.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0094] Although various information concerning the ibook passages, such as derivation linking information, derivation type information, passage characteristics, and attribution information have been described as being stored in passage databases, a suitable alternative is to store this information in the <u>Web pages</u> that contain the passages or as a set of relations and tables in a suitable relational database, or as a set of objects in an object database. Another suitable alternative is to use linking technology, such as Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) or Component Object Model (COM) technology to represent the passages and their attribution and derivation relationships.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0095] Various techniques may be used to represent the contents of ibook <u>Web pages</u> (e.g., the ibook <u>Web pages</u> in ibook <u>Web pages</u> database 76). For example, ibook <u>Web pages</u> may be represented by static data. Alternatively, ibook <u>Web pages</u> may be represented by code that is capable of generating the <u>Web page</u> contents, e.g., code that generates the entries of a table or list. If desired, ibook <u>Web pages</u> on a given server or client may be represented by a reference (e.g., a URL) to material that is actually stored elsewhere in the data network.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0096] In addition, although the data network preferably supports the HTML protocol that is commonly used to implement World Wide <u>Web</u> communications (because the HTML format has the advantages of standardization, wide-use, and sufficient capacity to implement the features of the ibook system), other protocols may be used, such as one based on Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) or Structured Generalized Markup Language (SGML) or any client-server transaction-based packet-switched protocol.

Ly, Anh

From: Ly, Anh
Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2006 6:40 AM
To: Bashore, William L.
Cc: Corrielus, Jean M.
Subject: FW: 09/803,432

Good Morning, William:
May I see you today when you have time for me!!!???
Anh Ly

-----Original Message-----
From: Ly, Anh
Sent: Friday, July 14, 2006 6:11 AM
To: Bashore, William L.
Subject: RE: 09/803,432

Good Morning, William:
Thank you for you help.
Have A Great Day!
Anh Ly

-----Original Message-----
From: Bashore, William L.
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2006 10:04 PM
To: Ly, Anh
Cc: Corrielus, Jean M.
Subject: RE: 09/803,432

Sorry for the late reply. Ok, I'll get back to you ASAP.

William

-----Original Message-----
From: Ly, Anh
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2006 3:21 PM
To: Bashore, William L.
Cc: Corrielus, Jean M.
Subject: 09/803,432

Hi, William:
I would like to see you for the application 09/803,432 relating to:

adding HTML document to a web site for search and the search result identifies a link to the HTML document in a directory containing the HTML keyword and creating an up-to-date web page

7/18/06

including the link to the HTML documents containing the HTML keyword.

When you have time please let me know. I was looking for you many times since yesterday.

Thank you in advance.
Have A good One!

Anh Ly
GAU: 2162 (RND RM# 3A39)
571-272-4039

7/18/06

Ly, Anh

From: Paula, Cesar
Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2006 9:34 AM
To: Ly, Anh
Subject: RE: 09/803,432: HTML keyword

The suggestions I gave you are about the only thing I've got on this case. You can also take a look at the search subclasses in 707. This is about it.

-----Original Message-----
From: Ly, Anh
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2006 2:47 PM
To: Paula, Cesar
Cc: Corrielus, Jean M.
Subject: FW: 09/803,432: HTML keyword

Hi, Cesar:
With your instructions and keywords such as "smart tag" of microsoft and Google. I got nothing from my searches since all references (the last one is Jul. 2000) are not appliable to my application before 03/10/2000. Do you have another idea to search. Since EIC reports are not good too.
Thank you for your help!
Anh Ly

-----Original Message-----
From: Paula, Cesar
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2006 11:23 AM
To: Ly, Anh
Subject: RE: 09/803,432: HTML keyword

2.15 is a better time.

-----Original Message-----
From: Ly, Anh
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2006 11:21 AM
To: Paula, Cesar
Cc: Corrielus, Jean M.
Subject: 09/803,432: HTML keyword

Hi, Cesar:
Due to you are very busy this morning, So I will come back to you about this application **after lunch about 2:00PM** as I said to you. Is it O.K!!!???
Thank you for your help.
Anh Ly
GAU: 2162 (RND RM# 3A39)
571-272-4039

7/18/06